

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF

SOME NOTEWORTHY EVENTS

IN THE

HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND HEALTH SERVICES



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

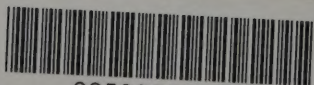
NEW ZEALAND

1971

This list, prepared mainly by trainee Health Education Officers, is the basis of a chronology to be printed in 1972.

Comments, corrections, additions and suggestions to improve the chronology are cordially invited. Letters should be addressed to: The Publications Officer, Department of Health, P.O.Box 5013, Wellington, and be forwarded before 30 May 1971.

Readers wishing to become more familiar with the history of New Zealand health services are recommended to read Challenge for Health - F.S. McLean (Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand, 1964).



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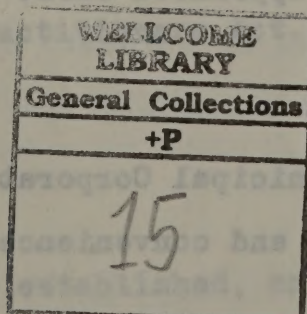
1769 Captain Cook visited New Zealand on "Endeavour". The ship had two surgeons. One, Monkhouse, was responsible for first Maori gun-shot fatality - and the first doctor to describe firearm wounds in a dead Maori.

Possession of New Zealand taken on behalf of King George III.

1792 First sealing party landed at Dusky Sound. Exploitation of resources, mainly spars and whale oil, and European settlement, began.

1805 Mohanga, first Maori to visit London, was taken there by Dr John Savage, an English surgeon.

1807 Matara, visited London with Marsden, caught a cold and became consumptive. He died soon after his return to New Zealand.



1814 First missionary (Rev. Samuel Marsden) introduced the Christian religion.

1828 Influenza affected Maoris and Europeans.

1835 + Measles introduced by way of whaling ships from Sydney;

1837 severe among South Island Maoris.

1838 R.C. Bishop Pompallier and associates arrived. Severe epidemic of influenza.

1840 Treaty of Waitangi.

Public meeting called at Kororareka to discuss the establishment there of a public hospital. This attempt was abortive.

First known case of smallpox - from emigrant ship from England. A quarantine tent was erected on east side of "Lambton Harbour".

1841 A hospital institution - presumably military - had been established in Auckland by this date.

Employment of untrained nurses at "Auckland Hospital".

Government appointed first Colonial Surgeon.

1842 Auckland Municipal Corporation Bill required that "the good health and convenience" of inhabitants be provided for.

Ordinance to provide for the regulation of harbours -
Part II concerned with quarantine.

- 1844 Maori leaders petitioned Government to assist them to improve the conditions of their people by providing English-style hospitals.
- 1846 Lieutenant Governor Grey (appointed 1845) offered material assistance to a scheme for providing mixed hospitals, and Government consented to grant money for the erection of hospitals in Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui and Taranaki. Foundation stone of Wellington hospital laid on a native reserve at Thorndon. This hospital was for the treatment of sick and destitute Europeans, with free treatment for all natives.
- 1847 Wellington hospital opened as first public hospital in New Zealand. Medical Superintendent:
Dr John Patrick Fitzgerald.
Auckland Hospital founded.
Whooping cough recorded.
- 1848 Scarlet fever among Auckland settlers.
- 1850 New Munster Medical Practitioners Act. (Registration of Doctors)
- 1851 First Dunedin hospital established, on ground in the Octagon.

Mumps recorded.

1853 Conveyance of patients from Christchurch to "Lyttleton Hospital" recorded.

Constitution promulgated on 6th September 1953 (Act 30/6/52) divided colony into six provinces - Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago.

1854 Scarlet fever, and severe outbreak of measles.

Regulations gazetted amplifying provisions for quarantine (at first enforced only in Auckland; from 1856 applied to entire colony).

Parliament appointed committee to consider "the best means of introducing the most complete system of vaccination among the natives" (by the late fifties two thirds had been vaccinated).

Public Reserves Act - General Government transferred hospital endowments to a Board of Commissioners and the control of hospitals was vested in Provincial Councils.

1855 Death registration made compulsory.

1858 Scarlet fever brought on ship "Java".

1860 Typhoid appeared as epidemic disease - introduced by succession of immigrant ships.

1861 Discovery of goldfields and influx of immigrants increased demand for hospitals.

- 1862 Christchurch hospital established.
Lunatics Act, 1862.
- 1863 Marine Boards Act 1863 (empowering quarantine) repealed
Marine Boards Act 1862.
Vaccination Act (compulsory vaccination against smallpox
of every infant under six months).
Sale of Bread Act (Auckland Provincial Government).
Bread Ordinance (Province of Otago).
- 1865 Laboratory of Colonial Analyst established.
- 1866 Adulteration of Food Act.
Poison Administration Prevention Act.
Marine Act replaced by:
- 1867 Marine Act (S.II Quarantine).
Medical Practitioners Registration Act.
- 1868 Sick and Destitute Act - male adult Europeans taxed for
"Sick and Destitute Fund".
Harbour and Quarantine Regulations for the ports of
New Zealand.
- 1869 Contagious Diseases Act - to control spread of venereal
disease.
Somes Island (Wellington) made quarantine station on
recommendation of Board of Health, and two cottages in
Evans Bay made lazaret and quarantine ground.

Medical Practitioners Registration undertaken by Registrar-General, with some power to remove names.

1871 Bakers and Millers Act.

Vaccination Act - vaccination of infants was no longer compulsory, but the Act compelled unvaccinated children attending public school to be vaccinated. Sale of Poisons Act.

1872 Smallpox outbreaks in Auckland and Wellington.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT provided for Central Board of Health in each province, etc.

Land in Blockhouse Point in Manakau harbour and Motuiki Island in Waitemata Harbour made quarantine stations.

1873 Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

First publication of public hospital morbidity statistics.

Quarantine Stations established in Lyttleton, Otago, and Nelson.

1874 Village of Cromwell, population 376, had 100 cases of typhoid.

Population census included questions on physical and mental disabilities.

Cottage hospital built at Waimate.

Measles epidemic.

Quarantine stations established, Napier, Otago (additional), and Somes Island was appointed to serve also Nelson, Picton, and New Plymouth.

- 1875 Anatomy Act - establishment of Schools of Anatomy.
Otago Medical School began classes.
Public Health Act Amendment.
Registration of Births and Deaths Act.
- 1876 Abolition of the Provincial system of government.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT - a Central Board of Health for entire colony was established, etc.
Administrative and financial control of hospitals taken over by Central Government.
Control of Asylums taken over by Central Government.
Dr F.W.A. Skae appointed Inspector of Asylums.
Christchurch Local Board of Health notable for employing a medical officer who maintained a proper system of typhoid notification - other Boards engaged medical officers only for occasional special duties.
- 1877 Public Health Act, 1876, Amendment Act, 1877.
Sale of Food and Drug Act.
- 1878 Management of Gisborne hospital taken over by Board of Trustees.
- 1880 Public Health Act Amendment Act.
Adulteration Prevention Act.
Dentists Act.
- 1881 Measles epidemic.
Public Health Act 1876, Amendment Act 1881.
Dentists Amendment Act.

- 1882 Public Health Act 1876, Amendment Act 1882.
 Cemeteries Act.
 First Report on New Zealand hospitals, by Loveday of Colonial Secretary's Office (by this date there were 28 hospitals).
 Dr Grabham made first inspector of hospitals and asylums.
 Lunatics Act.
- 1883 Adulteration Prevention Act.
 Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act.
 Hospital employment of nurses trained under the Nightingale System.
- 1884 Somes Island made quarantine station also for Hokitika, Greymouth, and Westport.
 Public Health Act, 1876, Amendment Act 1884.
- 1885 Hospitable and Charitable Institutions Act provided uniform system for whole of colony.
- 1886 8 hour 3 day shifts system for nurses.
- 1888 Typhoid epidemic.
- 1889 Accommodation for insane provided at Dunedin Hospital.
- 1890 First recorded New Zealand case of infantile paralysis.

1891 Lunatics Act amended.

1893 Measles epidemic.

1895 Poisons Importation and Carriage Act.

Mrs Grace Neill appointed Assistant Inspector of Hospitals - to deal with "delicate questions affecting women".

1896 Visiting Nursing Service, Christchurch.

(Miss Sybil Maude formerly Matron of Christchurch Hospital collaborated with Church of England deaconesses.)

1898 Measles epidemic.

Dairy Industry Act.

Pharmacy Act.

1900 Pandemic of Plague which had originated in China in 1894 had spread to the South Pacific. The Government was apprehensive that the disease might spread to New Zealand.

Bubonic Plague Prevention Act.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACT established New Zealand as a leader of Commonwealth countries in the field of public health. It provided for the formation of a Department of Public Health under the control of a Minister of the Crown. This act and five short amending acts, consolidated in 1908, remained in force until 1920).

FIRST MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH (in British Empire)

appointed: the Hon. J.G. Ward.

DR ~~T~~.M. MASON appointed CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER - head of department.

Government Bacteriologist appointed.

Workers Compensation Act.

Maori Councils Act.

Bubonic Plague Prevention Act.

Slaughtering and Inspection Act.

Dairy Inspection Act.

1901 Establishment of Department of Health.

First district health officers appointed:

Wellington: Dr T.H.A. Valintine, 28 March;

Auckland: Dr R.H. Makgill, 19 July;

Dunedin: Dr F.O. Ogston, 8 August;

Napier: Dr F.J. de Lisle, 19 August;

Nelson: Dr J.P.F. Frengley, 1 June, 1902

Christchurch: Dr H.E. Finch, 21 October, 1902

Work of Nurses and Midwives Board undertaken by department.

Nurse Inspectors appointed to District Health Offices.

Opium Prohibition Act.

1902 Measles epidemic.

First quarantine regulation under 1900 Public Health Act gazetted.

1903 Private Hospitals Act gave department supervision and control.

- 1904 Midwives Registration Act.
The Dentists Act.
Smallpox spread from Tasmania to Christchurch - 15,000 people voluntarily underwent vaccination.
- 1905 Medical Practitioners Registration Act.
Vaccine laboratory set up in Wellington.
- 1906 Plunket Society founded.
Habitual Drunkards Act.
Amendment to Postal Act - affecting fraudulent undertakings and advertising the treatment of some diseases.
Private Hospitals Act.
- 1907 Infant Life Protection Act.
Truby King founded New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children.
Sale of Food and Drug Act.
Baby Hospital and Dietetic Training Centre for Infant Welfare Nurses established at Dunedin.
Laboratory of Colonial Analyst renamed Dominion Laboratory.
Child Welfare Act.
Measles epidemic.
- 1908 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
Sale of Food and Drug Act 1907 consolidated.
Medical Act.
Quackery Prevention Act.
Poisons Act.
Establishment of Mental Hospitals Department.

Dentists Act.

Lunatics Act.

Opium Act.

Contagious Diseases Act, 1869, consolidated.

Tohunga Suppression Act.

Margarine (Consolidating) Act.

- 1909 Dr ~~E~~.M. Mason retired - Dr Valintine appointed.
 Native Health Nurses appointed by Department of Health.
 First Hospital Board District Nurse appointed.
 Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act (Controlling Boards made elective); Hospital and Charitable-Aid department amalgamated with Public Health Department.
 New Zealand Trained Nurses Association formed.
 Karere tree-planting camp for ex-sanatorium-patients.

- 1910 Infectious diseases control transferred from local authorities to hospital boards.
 Phosphorous Matches Act.
 Dentists Amendment Act.
 Public Health Act, 1908, amended.

- 1911 Typhoid - Gisborne, Rotorua, Taranaki, Auckland.
 Mental Defectives Act.
 Native Medical Service - transferred from Department of Native Affairs to Department of Health.
 Eleven cases of Plague in Auckland.

- 1912 Lord Kitchener, when advising Government on matters of defence, pointed out the need for an army nursing service to care for troops.

Plumbers Registration Act.

Typhoid - Bay of Islands, Waiapu, Piako and Katikati.

New Zealand acceded to Hague Opium Convention.

Compulsory Medical Inspection of children at State Schools.

Taranaki Hospital planned as villa hospital.

1913 Typhoid (93 cases) at Waiapu.

Small army nursing division formed - a branch of Queen Alexander Nursing Service.

Establishment of Dunedin Hospital School of Massage and Physiotherapy (renamed N.Z. School of Physiotherapy in 1946).

School Medical Inspection Service started.

1913- Extensive outbreak of smallpox among Maoris in Auckland
15 district.

1914 Medical Practitioners Act.

From February to May, 65 cases of poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis made notifiable disease.

1914- WORLD WAR I. (From 1916 steady stream of wounded and
18 convalescent soldiers).

1915 Establishment of New Zealand Army Nursing Service with
110 nurses.

Contingent of New Zealand Army nurses left for England.

These nurses saw service in the Middle East, on hospital ships, and in New Zealand hospitals in England.

- 1916 Military transport accounted for 4 cases of smallpox -
contained in quarantine station at Port Chalmers.
Poliomyelitis epidemic.
- 1918 Food and Drug Regulations amended.
Public Health Amendment Act.
- 1919 Influenza pandemic.
Influenza Epidemic Commission set up.
Public Health Amendment Act.
Division of Dental Hygiene set up.
School Dental Service set up.
Royal Commission of Enquiry into New Zealand medical
services.
Dr Valintine placed before Government proposals for
complete re-organisation of department.
- 1920 HEALTH ACT established present structure under Director-
General of Health.
Wider functions assumed by Board of Health.
Masseurs Registration Act.
School medical and dental services transferred to Health
Department.
- 1921 School for Dental Nurses founded.
Board of Health Committee studied maternity mortality.
Board of Health Committee studied conditions in private
maternity homes.
Medical Practitioners Act.
King George V Hospital, Rotorua; Queen Mary Hospital,

Hanmer; and Pukeora Sanatorium, Waipukurau, taken over from Defence Department.

1921- Factories Act.

22 Nurses Memorial Fund established as memorial to nurses who died in Great War and influenza pandemic - a perpetual trust to assist nurses in financial need because of old age or sickness.

1923 Four deaths in six cases of puerperal sepsis in an Auckland hospital aroused public alarm.

1924 Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate cause of above.

Leper station at Quail Island, Lyttleton, closed - lepers were transferred to Makogai, Fiji.

Sale of Food and Drugs Amending Act.

B.M.A. conference adopted resolution advocating general use of iodised salt.

Antenatal clinics had been established at Wellington and Christchurch by this date.

1925 New Zealand subscribed to international agreement on treatment of venereal disease in seamen.

Geneva Opium Convention.

Poliomyelitis epidemic.

Introduction of Diphtheria Immunisation.

Survey of goitre incidence in school children by Sir Charles Hercus.

Nurses and Midwives Registration Act.

Conference of Hospital Boards - a Hospital Association

formed.

Diploma of Nursing established at Otago University.

National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1925, provided for superannuation for nurses.

1926 Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act (Amended 1928, 1929, 1932, 1936).

Dr Blake-McLagan determined endemicity of goitre in New Zealand as manifested by school population.

Destitute Persons Act, 1910, amended - under Section 51 cost of maintaining a patient (or other relief granted) was made recoverable by legal process.

New Zealand signatory to International Sanitary Convention.

1927 Dominion divided into 12 Health Districts.

Dangerous Drugs Act.

N.Z. Obstetrical and Gynaecology Society established by some members of medical profession.

Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics at Wellington and Auckland Hospitals.

Inspection of cemeteries taken over by Department of Health.

1928 Opticians Act.

Mental Defectives Amendment Act.

New Zealand Post Graduate School for Nurses established.

1929 New Zealand Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society raised £31,000 by public subscription, increased by Government subsidy - to endow full-time chair of obstetrics and

and gynaecology at the University of Otago - funds also provided travelling scholarships for study of obstetrics abroad.

Inauguration of a Preventive Medicine Section of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association.

1930 Dr Valintine retired; Dr M.H. Watt appointed Director-General of Health.

East Cape district experiment showed marked beneficial effect of milk on undernourished children.

1931 World-wide economic depression began to effect New Zealand and the department.

Convention for limitation of manufacture and regulation of the distribution of narcotic drugs.

Hawke's Bay earthquake took toll of life and damaged hospitals, dwellings, sanitary services.

1932 Hospital and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1932.

1933 First Travis Radiologist appointed.

First detailed investigation into tuberculosis among Maoris.

1934 Poisons Act.

Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee set up.

New Zealand Trained Nurses Association renamed

New Zealand Royal Nursing Association.

- 1935 Fiji nursing services linked with New Zealand's.
Centralised radiological service.
- 1936 New Zealand Federation of Health Camps formed.
Nurses seconded to Fiji.
Dentists Act.
The Factories Amendment Act.
- 1937 Milk in Schools (discontinued 1966).
Transfer of Travis Radiological Laboratory to
Christchurch.
Immunisation against diphtheria offered to all children
between 1 and 16 years in South Auckland Hospital
district.
- 1938 Subsidisation of Travis Radiological Physicist by
Government.
Measles epidemic.
SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.
King George V Memorial Fund Act. Funds raised were used
to establish health camps.
National Council of Physical Welfare formed.
- 1939 WORLD WAR II.
Pharmacy Act.
Committee of Obstetrical Research appointed by the
Medical Research Council.
The Nurses and Midwives Registration Amendment Act, 1939.

- 1940 Health Amendment Act.
Secondment of Nurses to Tonga.
Registration of Male Nurses.
- 1941 Social Security maternity benefits and other extensions of social security benefits.
First use of mass miniature radiography.
- 1942 Medical Advertisement Act repealed Quackery Prevention Act, 1908.
Extension of Social Security benefits to physiotherapy.
Division of tuberculosis set up to co-ordinate and intensify application of methods to prevent disease.
- 1943 Regulations required notification of cause of death in cases of stillbirth.
Civilian Nursing Reserve - reservists were employed by Department of Health and seconded to Hospital Boards requiring assistance.
- 1944 UNRRA revised International Sanitary Conventions - ratified by New Zealand.
Quarantine Emergency Regulations.
Lecturer in neuro-surgery appointed to Otago University.
The Nurses and Midwives Act and Amendments consolidated.
Mosquito Control set up.
The Social Security (District Nursing Service) Regulation, 1944.
The Social Security (Domestic Assistance) Regulations, 1944.
The Social Security (Hospital Benefits for out-patients) Regulations.

Public Health Nursing Post Graduate Course.

The Health Act, 1920, amended to give more control over breeding grounds of flies, mosquitoes etc.

1945 Milk Act.

Extension of outpatients benefits.

Nurses and Midwives Act consolidated.

1946 Social Security Health Benefits extended to laboratory benefits.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act amendment.

Nursing Recruitment Committee.

Factories Act.

Industrial health nurses and Inspector appointed to Department of Health.

Regulations required sterilisation of baby talcum powders.

Secondment of New Zealand nurses to British Solomon and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Industrial Hygiene Division established.

1947 Cardiac surgery undertaken at Green Lane Hospital.

Hearing aids provided under Health Benefits.

Optical benefits provided under Health Benefits.

Social Security Act dental benefits up to age 16.

Health benefits extended to include artificial limbs.

Poliomyelitis epidemic.

Food and Drugs Consolidation Act.

Wrapping of bread regulations.

Mobile X-ray unit established.

Tuberculosis research officer appointed.

Health Amendment Act, 1947: Amalgamation of Mental Hospitals with Department of Health.

Retirement of Dr M.H. Watt; Dr T.R. Ritchie appointed Director-General of Health.

1948 Medical Statistics Branch established.

The Tuberculosis Act required notification of T.B.
Health Bulletin published.

Medical Services Committee (1947) report.

World Health Organisation - first assembly (Geneva).

First Health Education Officers appointed.

Wharf first-aid room provided and equipped by Wellington Harbour Board.

Exchange scheme - Health Visitors of the United Kingdom with New Zealand District Health Nurses.

1949 Physiotherapy Act.

Occupational Therapy Act.

National Cancer Registry established.

National Health Institute set up for scientific investigation into problems of preventive medicine.

Radioactive Substances Act - protecting health of persons likely to be exposed to harmful radiation.

Military Training Act - registered nurses released from hospitals to staff military camp hospitals.

1950 Retirement of Dr T.R. Ritchie as Director-General; appointment of Dr J. Cairney.

Tuberculosis Act, 1948, amended.

Inauguration of policy of assisting religious and

charitable organisations by granting up to 50% of the cost of establishing homes for old people.

Dietitians Act.

Dominion X-Ray and Radium Laboratory established.

Medical Practitioners Act.

- 1951 Radiation Protection Regulation and Transport of Radioactive Substances Regulations.
- Hospitals Amendment Act abolished Hospital Board levies on local authorities.
- Extension of B.C.G. vaccination.
- Royal Commission into Waterfront Industry - recommendations made by Department of Health on health and safety on waterfront.
- International Sanitary Regulations - binding on most W.H.O. member states including New Zealand.
- British Empire Cancer Society laboratory taken over by Health Department and became Dominion X-Ray and Radium Laboratory.
- Survey of goitre incidence in school children in South Canterbury and North Otago - Dr M.A.T. Tolley.
- Waiouru Military Camp hospital approved by Nurses and Midwives Board for nursing aid and male nurses training.
- 1952 Polio^emyelitis epidemic.
- Publication of survey on radiation hazards.
- 1953 King George V Memorial Health Camps Act.
- Plumbers Registration Act.
- Waters Pollution Act, 1953.

- 1954 National Health Institute opened in Wellington.
First Occupational Health Centre opened in Penrose, Auckland.
Fluoridation of water supplies - experiment financed by Government - carried out in Hastings; Medical Research Council, D.S.I.R., and Hastings Municipal Authorities, co-operated.
Mental Health Amendment Act provided for licensing of short-stay homes.
- 1955 Commission of Enquiry investigated atmospheric pollution in Auckland.
Poliomyelitis epidemic.
- 1956 Start made with immunising against poliomyelitis with Salk Vaccine.
HEALTH ACT.
Infective Hepatitis made notifiable.
Cabinet decided Hospital Boards should be encouraged to supply Meals-on-Wheels service.
- 1957 Hospitals Act.
Commission of Enquiry into Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies.
- 1958 Board of Health Committee established to enquire into services to the deaf.
Mental Health Amendment Act.
Division of Health Education and Maternal Welfare established.

Maternity nursing made part of general nursing programme.

1959 Dr J. Cairney retired as Director-General; Dr H.B. Turbott appointed.

Hydatids Act.

1960 Poisons Act.

First issue of Department's Special Report Series.

Registration of Psychopaedic Nurses required by amendment to Nurses and Midwives Act.

Screening of new-born infants for phenylketonuria.

1961 Extension of Health (Eatinghouse) Regulations to include licensed premises.

Mental Health Amendment Act (informal admission).

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

Partial changeover to Sabin oral vaccine for immunisation against poliomyelitis.

1962 Provisional Grading of Public Water Supplies in New Zealand - Board of Health.

Health Department re-organised into 6 divisions: Public Health, Nursing, Hospitals, Clinical Services, Dental Health, and Mental Health. New Zealand divided into 19 Health Districts, each controlled by a Medical Officer of Health.

1963 Dental Act.

Cervical Cancer Campaign.

New Zealand surgical team established at Qui Nhon,
Vietnam.
Maternity Services Committee - Obstetrical Regulations.
Community Nurse pilot scheme started at Wairau Hospital.

1964 Dr H.B. Turbott retired; Dr D.P. Kennedy appointed
Director-General.

Occupational Health Laboratory opened.

Burial and Cremation Act.

Plumbers and Gasfitters Registration Act.

Social Security Act.

Human Tissues Act.

1965 Narcotics Act.
Reconstitution of Medical Research Council, separated
from Department.

Radiation Protection Act.

Old People's Homes Regulations, 1965 - homes accommodating
six or more old people required to be licensed.

1966 Medical and Dental Auxiliaries Act - provision for
regulations for registration of dental technicians,
chiropodists, and optical dispensers.
Transfer of remaining St Helens Hospitals (Auckland and
Wellington) to Board Control.
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act.
Registration of Community Nurses.

1967 The Hairdresser Regulations, 1967.
Commonwealth Medical Aid Programme.

- 1968 Medical Practitioners Act consolidated and amended, and Medical Council separated from Department.
First intake of students at Auckland Medical School.
Epidemiology Advisory Committee recommended measles vaccine be made available to babies.
Visiting Psychiatric Nurses appointed.
Maternal Mortality Research Act, 1968.
- 1969 Mental Health Service Act.
Maternity benefits reviewed.
Food and Drugs Act.
State Services Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act provided for the establishment of Hospital Service Committee and Hospital Service Tribunal.
International Health Regulations replaced International Sanitary Regulations.
Physiotherapy Amendment Act.
Social Security Amendment Act.
The Medical and Dental Auxiliaries Act.
Porirua Hospital enquiry.
"Review of Hospital and Related Services" published.
- 1970 Hospitals Amendment Act.
Social Security Amendment Act.
Social Security Amendment Act (No. 2).
Medical Practitioners Amendment Act.
Pharmacy Act.
Health Amendment Act.
Narcotics Amendment Act.
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Amendment Act.
Dietiticians Amendment Act.

